

CAROLINA SPARTAN.

The Kansas Debate—Senator Evans' Speech.

Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday with one of the most effective speeches on the slavery question, as involved in the Kansas issue, which has been made during the session. He said that for thirty years he had abstained from engaging in exciting political controversies; but he was constrained in his old age to depart from his habit of giving a silent vote by the ruthless attack of Mr. Sumner on South Carolina and upon his venerable colleague. There was a modest earnestness, candor, and common sense throughout Mr. Evans' remarks, which will commend it strongly to the people of all Northern men who are sincerely desirous to be correctly informed as to the true character of the institution of slavery.

Although he felt deeply the wrong done by Mr. Sumner to his State and to his colleagues, he abstained scrupulously from anything like bitter personal denunciation. We shall not undertake to anticipate the pleasure which will be furnished by the perusal of the entire speech by giving a synopsis; but there was one portion of it, which made so strong an impression on the audience, that the galleries gave a response which came near resulting in their being cleared, and to this portion of the speech we will confine ourselves.

In reply to the charge of Mr. Sumner, that one of the features of slavery was that it tolerated the separation of husband and wife, parent and child, Mr. Evans said that he lived in a district where the number of slaves was great—even greater than that of the whites—but no such practice existed, and public sentiment never had tolerated any such inhumanity. He went on to detail one incident of the kind, however, in which a Northern man acted a conspicuous part. That Northern man was Mr. Albert Sumner, a brother of the Senator from Massachusetts. He had become interested in a large estate of slaves in South Carolina, which had been ordered to be sold for division and distribution, the order requiring them to be sold in families according to the uniform practice, not only in that State, but we believe in all the Southern States. There was one family of slaves, consisting of eight—the husband and wife and six children; the head of this family had been the favorite body servant of his deceased master. To the surprise and indignation of those present on the day of sale, the wife and her children were put up and sold without the husband and father. It was discovered, however, that this was done at the instance of Mr. Sumner, and it was understood that he had presented it with the view of buying the husband and extending to him special favors. He did buy him at a reduced price. But, soon after the sale, Mr. Sumner was found making efforts to sell him at an advanced price to any one that would purchase. No one would allow him to consummate his speculation, and he finally applied to the gentleman who had bought the wife and children. This gentleman bought him, but was forced to pay Mr. Sumner fifty dollars for his bargain. Mr. Evans gave this incident to illustrate the habits and sentiments of Southern men on a subject which has been grossly misrepresented. The fact that it was the brother of Senator Sumner, who had made the charge against the inhumanity of Southern men, that sought thus to speculate on the separation of husband and father from his wife and children, gave to the incident a peculiar significance. We trust that what we have said will excite an interest amongst Northern men to read a speech which we regard as among the best of the session.

Washington Union, June 22.

The New York Herald, of the 2d instant, calling special attention to the views and practice of Dr. Robert Hunter, lately, observes: "No man, we will venture to say, in the whole annals of the profession, has ever introduced a more important innovation on the old system of practice, or gained in a short space of time more converts to his opinions. Amoset, that he has resolved to reduce some of the twenty five, forced to conviction by the proofs that daily fall under their observation. But the most incontrovertible evidence of the benefits conferred by Dr. Hunter's mode of treatment is seen in the large number of cases in which the doctor's report. By these documents it is shown that the diminution in the mortality from consumption during the last three months of the year 1855, as compared with the corresponding three months of 1854, was nearly twenty five per cent. Comparing the first quarter of the present year with the first three months of the years 1854 and 1855, the diminution is still more remarkable, amounting to more than 32 per cent. Now, we know from the vast number of cases treated and cured, effected by Dr. Hunter's mode of treatment, referred to, that his efforts contributed, if not to produce all, at least the greater share, of this improvement. The severity of the past winter would have increased instead of diminished the mortality arising from pulmonary disease, had not there been some new and powerful counteracting influence at work.

"And, talking of the ladies, they are positively getting bigger and bigger. The petticoats are rages fearfully. They fill up the sidewalks as they brush by you, you feel bones—wallowbone, I mean for there are no others within half a mile of you. What a dreadful reversal of the order of nature is shown. I do not mean to say that the ladies are in the proper places, but what sense is there in being so tremendously oriental about the feet? Between you and me, Mrs. P. T. has fallen into this fashion, and hangs my remonstrances, purchased one of the most magnificent dresses in the city. I am tired of it with much awe, the other night after she had gone to bed, O, Roberto, it is 'fearfully and wonderfully made.' It is an institution. In size it is like a small country fair office. I think it must have risen from a barn. It is a lattice and cord, and stiffens with the iron machinery. When she lies on it, she is in complete steel. She is as just as safe as she were in a convent. She is certainly shut out from this vain world. I think she is in a world of her own. The question of beauty is another matter."

PERSONAL HISTORY.—This gentleman delivered a strenuous speech on the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature regarding the expulsion of Brooks from the House. It is characterized as dignified and impressive.

Mr. Buchanan has habitually indicated, on the dangerous question of slavery, correct feelings. The Boston Herald.

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1856.

Range of Thermometer at Fisher & Heintz's Drug Store. Table with columns for date and temperature.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

In our paper of yesterday we found an address to the people of the Fifth Congressional District from James Farrow, esq., one of our Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, detailing the reasons which dictated his action as a member of that body.

We have already indicated our satisfaction with the platform and nominees in a cordial acceptance and support of both, and unless all rules of judgment are imperative, we are fully persuaded the people of the Congressional District will heartily commend the manner in which he has discharged his high trust.

CHAMPAGNE.

It is queer that men will do such things, but the fact is so, that our friend and correspondent "Conger" from an intuitive knowledge of our taste, placed upon our table a few days ago a bottle of delicious dry Heidsieck, which we ice-colded, and with the aid of a few friends carefully put away. We believe this was a special importation.

THE CIRCUS.

Little and big folks are in a jubilee of expectancy for the advent of the Circus of Mr. Malanah, whose advertisement will be found in our paper this week. This is a new concern, of which we may speak more definitely when we have seen what they can do. It claims the merit of being a plain old-fashioned circus, and if this be sustained, we are sorely delighted to follow the performances.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Henry Mathis was killed by lightning on Saturday evening, while passing Springs, while out in the field hoeing cotton. Two of his children were near him, and at the time one of them was stung and knocked down by the flash, but the other escaped unharmed. It took place in an open field, dressed of all timber.

BETHEL ACADEMY.

We are under many obligations to Mr. A. B. Woodruff for the invitation to attend the examination at Bethel Academy, on Thursday next, 10th inst., and shall certainly do so if practicable. Aside from the fact that our young man E. H. Hoyle is the Principal, the promised speeches from him and Maj. J. D. Wright will afford inducement strong enough to attract us to Woodruff's. We are authorized to extend a cordial invitation to any and all who may feel a disposition to be present.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

This School, under the control of Mr. David R. Dungan, which has had existence for a short term, is one of the most prosperous that we know of.

On last Friday its first term closed with a list of forty-six scholars and a public examination. The classes heard examined were studying geography, arithmetic, and the higher branches of the English language. We confess that we were astonished at the proficiency which they had made in their several branches in so short a time. The examination was so conducted that it was manifest no previous direction to particular questions had been given by their teacher—no cutting had been made upon which a display was expected. The general principles of each study, with the fundamental rules in grammar and arithmetic, and their practical application, were the points of interrogation. Not only was the examination a fair one, but the pupils evinced a despatch and a thorough knowledge of their several studies which was truly gratifying.

The whole thing went off smoothly, leaving the most pleasing impressions of the capacity of the teacher and his superior qualifications as a disciplinarian. The preparation, which consisted of the reading by a class of eight or ten pupils of their several compositions, all on the subject of Home, was truly refreshing. The unity of the subject forbade too exact an imitation in words and sentiments, while the diversity of their thoughts showed that each regarded his home as a quiet retreat, as the spot of undisturbed confidence, the place where the sweetest and tenderest memories and affections gather and grow. From the poets and history they drew examples illustrating the universality of the sentiment of love for home. From their own youthful experiences they wrote of its sweetness, its quietude, its assimilation to Heaven. While we would not make invidious distinction by naming those who had the best compositions, we must be permitted to say that the class evinced a talent for writing which their parents should urge them assiduously to cultivate.

After the close of the examination short addresses were made to the pupils by Messrs. Tolson, Thos. O. P. Vernon, J. D. Wright, and David R. Dungan.

How gratifying must be such results to the Old Fellows, under whose auspices the school is conducted. With a superior teacher, a school of forty-six scholars, and the prospect of an addition of a dozen or more at the next session, which will commence on the first of September, they must feel that their efforts have been liberally rewarded by our citizens. We wish them a God speed.

THE CROWS.—We are pleased to hear from various sources, in and out of the District, that what has done well. Not only is the yield over that of last year, but the grain is heavier, and turns out better flour. Many estimate the increase at one-fourth—others higher—though this is to be attributed rather to the greater breadth of land planted than to enhanced productivity.

Under the influence of the genial seasons that commenced on Wednesday last corn presents an appearance of great luxuriance, and platters in this, as in other departments of their labors, have promise of ample reward.

DEATH OF COL. S. W. TROTTE.—We are pained to see the announcement of the death of Col. Samuel Wilds Trotte, who died at the residence of Mrs. F. Means, near Buchland, on the 24th ult. Col. Trotte was born in Barnwell district, and educated at the South Carolina College. He served the State in the Legislature and in Congress, and was universally esteemed for his high qualities as a gentleman and friend.

FUNERAL TREATY.—Gen. Gahndie is in Washington. He has not concluded a commercial, but a postal treaty, with Mexico. He also procured reduction of duties upon American imports.

MORE FELLOWS.—Editors allow me to acknowledge the receipt of "Benbow's Commentary" in Five Volumes, presented to the Library of the Female College by Maj. John Strobel. Good edition, large, and well bound.

J. W. TUCKER. Female College, S. C., June 23, 1856.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the appointment made by the State Democratic Convention, held at Columbia, on the 6th and 7th of May last, in company with the other Delegates then and there appointed, I attended the National Democratic Convention, and participated in its proceedings.

The result of that Convention is already well known to you. And though the nomination for the Presidency is not the one whom you or the Democracy of South Carolina would have chosen, I will not allow myself to believe there can be any doubt as to the support he will receive from the Democracy of the Fifth Congressional District.

To carry out what I believed to be your wish and judgment, approved by my own, I voted with the entire Delegation from South Carolina, first for President Pierce, and then for Senator Douglas, until the names of these gentlemen were each withdrawn by the delegations from their respective States. Mr. Buchanan being thus left the only one of the three original candidates, I did not hesitate to cast my vote promptly and cordially for him.

That Mr. Buchanan's nomination was a repudiation of President Pierce's or Mr. Douglas's principles, as some of his opponents allege, I think is obvious from several facts. As between Mr. Buchanan and President Pierce, Mr. Buchanan was a citizen of Pennsylvania; Mr. Pierce a citizen of New Hampshire. The numerical strength of New Hampshire in the Convention was five votes; that of Pennsylvania was twenty-seven votes. The "surroundings" of New Hampshire were Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, all including New Hampshire, having a vote of twenty-six; the "surroundings" of Pennsylvania were New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland, having together a vote of one hundred and eight. Again, New Hampshire was urging the re-election of her son, and in that encounter all the opposition of the "one-term" idea, which not many years back almost became a part of the Democratic creed—namely believing that the policy of re-election was calculated to make Presidents more solicitous to secure a second term than to administer the first term faithfully.

On the other hand, Pennsylvania was urging the claims of a son who not only was never President, but who was the citizen of a State from whom a President had never been chosen, notwithstanding who was one of the "Old Thirteen," and the largest State, save only one, in the Union. The contest, therefore, was not between Mr. Buchanan and President Pierce, as representatives of different opinions, so much as it was between New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. The result was that Mr. Buchanan stood before that Convention the avowed champion of the re-election of Pierce, and in the language of Mr. Buchanan, "a very dangerous excitement which has for some years prevailed on the subject of domestic slavery, and again united all sections of our common country in the ancient bonds of brotherly affection under the flag of the Constitution and the Union."

But I need not dwell longer on this point. The relation in virtue of which I address you is proof that you are acquainted with the condition of things—that you appreciate the magnitude of the interests at stake—that you sympathize with those who are fighting your battles, and that you will cheer them in the hour of their trial by the evidence of your interest and sympathy. I have good reason for saying that the appearance of a delegation from South Carolina in the National Convention was hailed with pleasure by both Northern and Southern Democrats. To say that we shall not take any interest in the mighty conflict now being waged, with strong hopes of success, for the preservation of constitutional principles, is to say with our interest no less than it is in contravention of our duty. The fear indulged by some that we cannot allow our sympathies to go out towards those who are periling little less than their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" in behalf of the Constitution, without being enticed from our devotion to the sacred rights of the States and the discharge of the duties that might ultimately arise therefrom, is not only groundless in fact, but basely stammering of the character of a party.

Having, then, a party purified of all alloy, and made worthy of its fame in the days when our Colossus, our Lewis and our Crozes were among its most active members, with a noble standard bearer worthy to rank with the Fathers of the Republic, let us render to the nomination of the National Convention that support which we are not only in duty doubly bound to render, but which will show our friends abroad that confidence is met with confidence. Let every shout of victory, from whatever point of the compass it may come, meet the response of sympathizing hearts. Let every Democratic flag that shall be hoisted in triumph, whether over the hills of the East or the prairies of the West, the heights of the Appalachian or the cliffs of the Rocky Mountains—let them all be recognized as symbols of the successful cause. These principles are our principles—their defeat would be our defeat—their victories will be our victories.

Many anxious, full, brilliant and overwhelming—crossed the efforts of our Democratic friends; and may the time soon come when the fruits of such success—peace, security, and happiness—shall be again enjoyed by all sections of the country.

JAMES FARROW. Spartanburg, S. C., June 29, 1856.

The Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association of Pennsylvania, induced by the tenor of the letter of J. A. Washington, published in the Spartan last fall, addressed to Mrs. Woodford of our town, and the agitation growing out of it, opened a correspondence with the answer of Mount Vernon, and received for answer that he positively declines to sell to the ladies of the Union. They have consequently disbanded their organization and discontinued their labors.

In a debate in Congress very recently Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, took occasion to comment on the Brooks assault upon Sumner as "stating into the Senate Chamber, and aiming him as Can did his brother." Mr. Kent told him he had Mr. B. accused himself responsible for what he said, as he had no doubt the gentleman from South Carolina was. Mr. Kent said—"I am." Nothing has yet grown out of it, so far as we know.

Gen. Houston, who has been detained at home by inflammation of the lungs, wrote to his friends on the 5th ultimo that he expected to start for Washington in a few days. Gen. Pick (the other Texas Senator) was still at home. He had been very ill since his return, which, coupled with the sad bereavement he has experienced, will prevent his returning to Washington soon.

COTTON BLOOM.—Mrs. Jane Mullin has sent us the first cotton bloom of which we have yet heard in Spartanburg. Our exchanges have for a week or more back contained notices of blooms in distant localities, but this is the first with us, and is quite early, considering our proximity to the mountains and the coolness of our nights till recently.

The former state of what is to be designated the spring street of M. E. Church, was laid in Charleston on Wednesday last, by Rep. H. A. C. Walker, assisted by other clergymen. Rev. Dr. Cress delivered the address.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

On the 23d instant, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved an amendment to the bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union, viz: requiring the territory to have a population equal to the representative ratio established under the census of 1850. The bill provides that all white male inhabitants 21 years old shall be registered as legal voters. It also provides that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union as a State without delay. As soon as the census shall be taken, and it shall be ascertained who are the real inhabitants of Kansas, they shall proceed forthwith to the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State.

This election he would have taken place the first Tuesday in November, for that would give sufficient time. It would allow four months' residence to the inhabitants, and would be a day when the people of the different States of the Union would be prevented, in consequence of being occupied in their own State with the Presidential election, from even attempting to defeat the real wishes of the people of Kansas, by interfering with their election.

This gave rise to a debate, which was not concluded when the committee rose.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, on the 25th, says: "The bill preparatory to the admission of Oregon into the Union will probably pass both Houses at this session. But the action of the Senate on this bill may depend upon the passage of some one of the propositions in relation to Kansas, now before that body, or soon to be introduced there. If the House should insist upon the admission of Kansas without the Texas constitution it may defeat the passage of the Oregon bill."

Mr. Toombs gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take the census of Kansas in order to protect the exercise of the elective franchise in the territory, and provide for calling a convention to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

On Thursday evening, 26th ultimo, a Democratic Ratification meeting was held in Charleston, in the Institute Hall—Hon. Nelson Mitchell, assisted by 48 vice presidents, presided. After the reading of letters, explaining their absence, from Messrs. Douglas, Orr, and Brooks, and several speeches, the Hon. James Simons introduced the following resolutions, which were eloquently advocated by himself and the Hon. W. D. Porter, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the United States, lately assembled in Convention at Cincinnati, has presented to the country a platform of principles in general, and as representing those principles a nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, which claim the support of the advocates of Southern Rights throughout the Southern States.

Resolved, That we particularly approve so much of the platform as relates to the subject of slavery, especially at this time, when the agitation of it has assumed an aspect so serious and threatening—and regarding the acceptance of the nominations by the distinguished persons who have received them a pledge of our confidence in the principles of the platform, and especially to the one last referred to, we cordially unite in supporting the Honorable James Buchanan for the Presidency, and the Honorable John Cabell Breckinridge for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed for the purpose of corresponding with the Democrats in this State who are prepared to unite with us, and of adopting such other measures as may be necessary for the success of the movement.

On motion of Charles Macbeth, it was resolved, whereas, the Cincinnati Convention adjourned to meet in this city in 1856, therefore,

Resolved, That we will welcome them with a true Carolina hospitality.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PLATFORM.

Ante-his are called on to create popular distrust of Mr. Buchanan. As it is well said by the Charleston Evening News, if antebellum are to be the rule of choice, we may as well go over to the support of the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency—J. C. Fremont—because he is born South. Though he lived and got his education in South Carolina, and during his short Senatorial career exhibited attachment to Southern rights and principles, yet there was in him and what reliance he has worthy confederates place upon him antecedent.

We have a sound platform; that platform has received, in all its parts, the endorsement of our candidate, and in this recognition of obligation we can rely. Hear what Mr. Buchanan says on this point to a political club of his own State friends: "I am a Democrat, two weeks since I should have made you a better speech, but I have been placed upon a platform which I must heartily support, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct not only to the platform of that party, but to the platform of the National Convention. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the Democratic party. This glorious party now, more than ever, has demonstrated that it is a true conservative party of the Constitution and of the Union."

The abolition National Era understands this language, when it remarks upon it: "Mr. Buchanan is not a suffer himself to be thus divorced from it. He who allows him must give down at the same time the whole mass of resolves, with all their penalties, contradictions, and delusions. He is joined to them for better or worse; sink or swim, live or die, he sinks by them."

That will be "splendid" and "imposing," no equivocation, no non-committal platform, in all the length and breadth of its wickedness, completely endorsed.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

We commence this week the publication of reports extracted from this able effort of our noble Senator Butler, and shall endeavor to give the remainder next week. We are sorry that our issue is so infrequent and our space so limited that we cannot give it entire. Remarking upon it, the Richmond Enquirer says: "This gentleman's speech, in reply to Sumner's assault upon himself and his State, illustrates the noble and manly spirit of the noblest of our States. Complete and conclusive in argument, abounding in sharp and severe hits, rising sometimes to the pitch of the hottest invective, and again swelling into streams of softer eloquence, this speech will survive among the masterpieces of oratorical debate. We never read any performance of the sort with such analyzed satisfaction; for there is no blench of mean spirit or vulgar wit to detract its beauty. It is animated throughout by that high and elevated sentiment which is inseparably associated with the name of Butler. Unless Sumner's gally and be incapable of any pang of remorse, he ought to have been in shame when he reads this lofty rebuke from one the hour of whose garment he is not worthy to touch. In respect even of rhetorical merit, Sumner's display of snubbing and rebuking has been a failure; the genuine and solid excellence of Senator Butler's speech."

TAX RETURNS.

A correspondent of the Greenville Patriot, from the Treasury office, Columbia, gives the following facts connected with the tax returns of the Upper Division: "The number of slaves in our division is 245,021, being an increase of 1645 over last year's returns. The amount of goods, wares and merchandise sold, (liable to taxation) is \$5,958,266, which shows a falling off from the sales of last year, of \$129,154. The value of town lots sold by \$5,137,451, being an increase over last year's valuation of 406,614; and the amount of State taxes is \$343,482 59, showing an increase of \$4,067 92 cents over last year's return."

It is said that Charles Sumner appeared before the grand jury at Washington on the 26th inst. The previous day he published a paper in which he said that he had been appointed by the Government of Kansas.

THE PLATFORM—SQUATTER ADVERTISEMENTS.

As the Carolina Times has disseminated the Platform of the late Cincinnati Convention on the interpretation of the clause in regard to Squatter Sovereignty, we commend to its attention the following examination of this subject by the Washington Abolition National Era. From this it seems that abolition is satisfied the Democracy cut through the claim of power in a Territory to legislate over slavery anterior to the formation of a constitution preparatory to admission as a State. We are sorry that there is such headiness in our neighbor, and that he will not see what is palpable to all others. The remarks are predicated on the principles of the Nebraska Bill:

It will be recollected that, ever since the passage of that bill, the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy have taken opposite views of its "principles"—the former contending that they might all be summed up in the proposition, That the People of a Territory have the right to determine their own domestic institutions, and therefore to exclude or allow slavery; the latter, insisting that they might all be embraced in the proposition, That neither Congress, nor the People of a Territory, has any right to interfere, for the exclusion of slavery therefrom, or its prohibition therein. In other words, Northern Democrats asserted the doctrine of Non-Interference by Congress, but the right of Interference by the People of the Territory—while the Southern asserted non-interference both by Congress and the People.

The Richmond (Virginia) Enquirer, discussing the question, some time before the meeting of the Convention, said that this difference of opinion was radical, and must be settled—and that the Convention must define the "principles" of the Nebraska Bill, according to the Southern doctrine. Remember, this was the distinct question submitted for consideration to the Committee on a Platform. Now, let us see how it has been decided.

"The American Democracy recognize and affirm the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'Slavery question,' upon which the great national body of people of this whole country can unite in a determined and unanimous response in its determination of the question."

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As the Carolina Times has disseminated the Platform of the late Cincinnati Convention on the interpretation of the clause in regard to Squatter Sovereignty, we commend to its attention the following examination of this subject by the Washington Abolition National Era. From this it seems that abolition is satisfied the Democracy cut through the claim of power in a Territory to legislate over slavery anterior to the formation of a constitution preparatory to admission as a State. We are sorry that there is such headiness in our neighbor, and that he will not see what is palpable to all others. The remarks are predicated on the principles of the Nebraska Bill:

It will be recollected that, ever since the passage of that bill, the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy have taken opposite views of its "principles"—the former contending that they might all be summed up in the proposition, That the People of a Territory have the right to determine their own domestic institutions, and therefore to exclude or allow slavery; the latter, insisting that they might all be embraced in the proposition, That neither Congress, nor the People of a Territory, has any right to interfere, for the exclusion of slavery therefrom, or its prohibition therein. In other words, Northern Democrats asserted the doctrine of Non-Interference by Congress, but the right of Interference by the People of the Territory—while the Southern asserted non-interference both by Congress and the People.

The Richmond (Virginia) Enquirer, discussing the question, some time before the meeting of the Convention, said that this difference of opinion was radical, and must be settled—and that the Convention must define the "principles" of the Nebraska Bill, according to the Southern doctrine. Remember, this was the distinct question submitted for consideration to the Committee on a Platform. Now, let us see how it has been decided.

"The American Democracy recognize and affirm the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'Slavery question,' upon which the great national body of people of this whole country can unite in a determined and unanimous response in its determination of the question."

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the United States, lately assembled in Convention at Cincinnati, has presented to the country a platform of principles in general, and as representing those principles a nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, which claim the support of the advocates of Southern Rights throughout the Southern States.

Resolved, That we particularly approve so much of the platform as relates to the subject of slavery, especially at this time, when the agitation of it has assumed an aspect so serious and threatening—and regarding the acceptance of the nominations by the distinguished persons who have received them a pledge of our confidence in the principles of the platform, and especially to the one last referred to, we cordially unite in supporting the Honorable James Buchanan for the Presidency, and the Honorable John Cabell Breckinridge for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed for the purpose of corresponding with the Democrats in this State who are prepared to unite with us, and of adopting such other measures as may be necessary for the success of the movement.

On motion of Charles Macbeth, it was resolved, whereas, the Cincinnati Convention adjourned to meet in this city in 1856, therefore,

Resolved, That we will welcome them with a true Carolina hospitality.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PLATFORM.

Ante-his are called on to create popular distrust of Mr. Buchanan. As it is well said by the Charleston Evening News, if antebellum are to be the rule of choice, we may as well go over to the support of the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency—J. C. Fremont—because he is born South. Though he lived and got his education in South Carolina, and during his short Senatorial career exhibited attachment to Southern rights and principles, yet there was in him and what reliance he has worthy confederates place upon him antecedent.

We have a sound platform; that platform has received, in all its parts, the endorsement of our candidate, and in this recognition of obligation we can rely. Hear what Mr. Buchanan says on this point to a political club of his own State friends: "I am a Democrat, two weeks since I should have made you a better speech, but I have been placed upon a platform which I must heartily support, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct not only to the platform of that party, but to the platform of the National Convention. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the Democratic party. This glorious party now, more than ever, has demonstrated that it is a true conservative party of the Constitution and of the Union."

The abolition National Era understands this language, when it remarks upon it: "Mr. Buchanan is not a suffer himself to be thus divorced from it. He who allows him must give down at the same time the whole mass of resolves, with all their penalties, contradictions, and delusions. He is joined to them for better or worse; sink or swim, live or die, he sinks by them."

That will be "splendid" and "imposing," no equivocation, no non-committal platform, in all the length and breadth of its wickedness, completely endorsed.

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